

# INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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## SELECTIVE SERVICE AMENDS DEFERMENT MEMORANDUM; CLAIMANT COMMITTEE STUDYING GENERAL EXEMPTIONS

### Legislation under Consideration to Get 4-F Men into Essential War Occupations

A number of developments in connection with Selective Service and its policies, and of interest to canners, have taken place during the past week. On April 4, the National Selective Service issued an amended memorandum (No. 115) to local boards on the subject of occupational classification other than agriculture.

The memorandum deals, among other things, with occupational classifications by age groups.

#### Ages 18 through 25

No registrant (whether a non-father or a father), ages 18 through 25, may be classified IIA or IIB, i.e. deferred on occupational grounds, unless:

(a) Form 42-A Special is filed by the employer with the local board and the form is endorsed by the State Director of Selective Service with his recommendation to the local board that occupational classification be granted to the registrant. When such properly endorsed form 42-A Special is filed with the local board, the board will reopen and consider anew the registrant's classification.

(b) A general exemption is specifically authorized by the National Director of Selective Service and the local board determines that the registrant comes within the exemption. No general exemptions have been issued which affect either agriculture or food processing.

So that the National Director of Selective Service may be guided in setting up "general exemptions," a Committee of Manpower Claimants, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, has been established. The Committee is composed of representatives of the military branches and of ten Federal agencies responsible for various types of production and services. The Committee has met several times and is now adjourned until April 11. In non-technical language, the Committee's function is to determine in which "critical" industries production is now insufficient to

support "immediate war objectives." In these "critical" industries the Committee will further determine which particular jobs are so indispensable that any men up to 26 years who hold those jobs in these industries may be deferred. Other occupations (jobs) in these "critical" industries will not be cause for deferment of men up to 26 years of age. Nor will any job in any other industry be cause for occupational deferment for men in this age group unless specifically exempted by State Selective Service Head as indicated above. To put it another way, the Committee will determine in which industries production is more important than men (up to 26) in the armed forces.

The findings of the Committee will become recommendations to the Director of Selective Service for the purpose of his making general exemptions to the policy of drafting all men up to 26 years of age.

The Committee has not made formal announcement of any of its decisions. It is generally understood that it is unlikely that food processing and agriculture will be declared "critical" for the purpose of exempting men up to 26 years from the draft.

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## TREASURY DEPARTMENT EXPLAINS DETAILS OF MAKING SALARY INCREASES WITHOUT SPECIFIC APPROVAL

An explanation by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., in charge of salary stabilization, of the situation where salary increases may be made without first obtaining Treasury approval was issued on April 5, 1944. The explanation only applies to salary increases for persons under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department and does not refer to wage increases subject to the authority of the War Labor Board.

Present Treasury regulations have permitted employers to increase salaries without first obtaining approval when an employer has an established rate schedule or salary plan for each job and when the particular increase is made as a result of a promotion to a higher position, meritorious service, or length of service. The exact situations

in which approval of a salary increase is not required have not been clearly defined. The explanation, text of which follows, is designed to remove these existing ambiguities.

### Salary Stabilization

#### SALARY RATE SCHEDULES

Regional officers, salary stabilization unit, and other officers and employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and others concerned:

1. Section 1002.14 of the Salary Stabilization Regulations (Treasury decision 5295) sets forth the conditions under which certain salary adjustments may be made in accordance with a salary policy or salary rate schedule in effect on October 3, 1942, or approved thereafter by the commissioner.

2. This mimeograph is issued as a guide to employers who desire to make

### Over-all Industry Advisory Committee Meetings Called

The War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration have called a meeting of the members of the over-all Canning Industry Advisory Committees representing fruit and vegetable canning, to be held in Washington on April 13, 14, and 15, for the discussion of production plans, regulations, etc. John E. Dodds of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the War Food Administration will preside. The meetings will be held in Room 2008, South Agriculture Bldg.

Membership of the two committees includes:

FRUITS.—Fred M. Drow, Alfred W. Eames, E. E. Huddleston, M. C. Hutchinson, Roy E. Ingalls, Ivan H. Moorhouse, Robert C. Paulus, George Pfarr, Frank H. VanEenwyk.

VEGETABLES.—Harry L. Cannon, E. C. Christensen, R. D. Cleaveland, E. B. Cosgrove, Howard T. Cumming, H. K. Funderburg, F. Lowden Jones, Karl Kuner Mayer, Julian McPhillips, E. N. Richmond, George T. Sanders, Carl Scudder, Fred A. Stare, Howard S. Ziegler.

(Concluded on page 8160)

use of Section 1002.14 of the regulations.

#### Definitions

3. The terms used in this mimeograph are defined as follows:

(A) An employer's salary policy means his policy with respect to (1) the classification of the salaried positions in his establishment which are within the commissioner's jurisdiction, (2) the range of salary rates for each position, (3) the conditions under which promotions are made from one position to another, and (4) frequency, amount, and the manner of determination of salary increases on the basis of merit and length of service.

(B) Salary rate schedule means a statement of the salary rate ranges for specified types of positions.

(C) Salary rate range means the minimum and maximum salary rate paid for a particular position.

(D) Promotion means a transfer from one position to another having more important duties or greater responsibilities, or demanding higher qualifications.

(E) Merit increase means an adjustment in salary as a reward for improved quantity or quality of work in the same position.

(F) Length of service increase means an adjustment in salary at the end of a specified period of satisfactory service in accordance with a salary policy, without change of duties.

(G) Similar positions means positions of generally equivalent difficulty and responsibility, and requiring similar or equivalent qualifications.

(H) The test period mentioned in this mimeograph means the period January 1, 1938, to October 3, 1942. If an employer started business after January 1, 1938, or the particular position involved was established subsequent to January 1, 1938, the test period means the period from the date the business was started or position was established to October 3, 1942.

#### Salary Increases under Established Salary Policy

4. Any employer who, prior to October 3, 1942, established a salary policy, may, without approval of the Commissioner, continue such policy in effect and make salary increases thereunder in accordance with Section 1002.14 of the salary stabilization regulations, Treasury Decision 5295, but for the purposes of this paragraph no salary policy will be deemed to have been established unless it was followed by the employer with reasonable consistency during the test period.

5. An employer who relies on an established salary policy as authority for increasing salaries without specific approval of the Commissioner, but who has not submitted such policy for the Commissioner's approval, must be prepared to prove at any time all the essential facts regarding the salary

policy in his establishment on October 3, 1942. For that purpose, he should keep in his files at all times the information outlined in Paragraph 10. Such information should be available at all times for examination by a representative of the salary stabilization unit, an internal revenue agent, or any other officer of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

6. An employer making salary increases under a salary policy established prior to October 3, 1942, must take full responsibility for insuring that such increases are not granted (a) more frequently, (b) in greater amounts, or in increased percentages (if a percentage method is used in determining the amount of increase), or (c) to a larger proportion of employees than were granted prior to October 3, 1942. Furthermore, the annual percentage of increase for any year in the average salary of any salary rate range shall not exceed the average annual percentage of increase in such average salary during the test period. However no salary may be paid in excess of the maximum of the rate for the position during the test period. See paragraph 10(c). Deviation in any one of these respects from the employer's practice during the test period will be deemed to be a deviation from the employer's established salary policy.

7. If an employer is in doubt whether his salary policy comes within Section 1002.14, or if he desires to establish a salary policy, he should request approval thereof. If such a request is made the employer should submit to the head of the appropriate regional office the information outlined in Paragraph 9.

#### Changes Requiring Specific Approval by Commissioner

8. An employer who has an established salary policy which was followed with reasonable consistency for the required period prior to October 3, 1942, must nevertheless obtain prior approval of the commissioner for—

(A) Any change in the classification of any particular position.

(B) Any change in the salary rate range for any particular position.

(C) Any increase in salary beyond the maximum rate fixed for the position.

(D) Any change in the conditions of promotion from one position to another (i.e., from one salary rate range to another).

(E) Any change in the frequency, amount, or manner of determination of merit and length of service increases.

(F) The establishment of a new position with a new salary rate range.

#### Detailed Description of Salary Policy or Plan

9. The following information is required in submitting applications for approval of salary rate schedules.

(A) Full description of the positions included in each salary rate range. If more than one type of position is included in a particular salary rate range, such description should show clearly that the duties and responsibilities of the position and the qualifications required of the incumbents are similar or equivalent—such as foremen, group leaders, etc.

(B) The number of employees of each position included in each salary rate range. Ordinarily the number of employees in any salary rate range should not be less than ten. If any salary rate range contains less than ten employees, the employer should indicate how the separate rate ranges may be advantageously combined. See paragraph 12.

(C) The minimum and maximum salary rates in each salary rate range paid during the test period. Ordinarily salary rate ranges are not applicable to positions paying in excess of \$7,500 per annum. See paragraph 11(C).

(D) The employer's policy with respect to salary increases due to promotions from one salary rate range to another.

(E) The employer's policy with respect to frequency and amount of merit and length of service increases, the manner in which such increases are determined, and by whom they are authorized. Also the number and percentage of the employees in each salary rate range who were granted such increases each year during the test period.

(F) The average salary paid in each salary rate range at the beginning of each year during the test period.

#### Substantiation of Established Salary Policy

10. An employer who relies on his past practices as evidence of a salary policy or salary rate schedule in effect October 3, 1942, as a basis for salary increases, not specifically approved by the commissioner, should have available a detailed analysis of his personnel and pay records for the test period, and years subsequent thereto, to show the following:

(A) The position actually represented in the employer's establishment in each year.

(B) The number of employees in each position actually employed at the beginning of each year and as of October 3, 1942.

(C) The minimum and maximum rates actually paid in each position. Unusually high or low rates paid to a few employees for special reasons will not be regarded as establishing a rate range.

(D) The number and percentage of the employees in each salary rate range who were granted increases each year.

(E) The reasons why such increases were granted each year, showing sepa-

rately (1) promotions, (2) merit increases, (3) length of service increases, and (4) increases for other reasons (specifying reasons).

(F) The procedure followed in making such increases and by whom authorized.

(G) The average salary paid in each salary rate range at the beginning of each year and as of October 3, 1942.

#### Requirements for Approval of Salary Policy or Plan

11. Approval of new salary rate schedules, or revisions of existing schedules or policies by the commissioner, will be subject to the following limitations:

(A) Positions of similar or equivalent duties and responsibilities requiring similar or equivalent qualifications, will be grouped in the same salary rate range.

(B) Generally, salary rate ranges will not be approved where there are less than ten employees in a particular rate range. However, if there are less than ten employees in a given rate range, it may be appropriate under proper circumstances to combine several rate ranges in a group. In such cases increases may be made as under (D), (E), and (F). In no case may an employee be paid a salary in excess of the maximum for his particular salary rate range.

#### Maximum, Minimum Rates

(C) The minimum and maximum rates for each position shall be the minimum and maximum rates paid for that position between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942, except that if higher or lower rates were paid for that position during the test period, such higher or lower rates may be approved. Unusual salaries paid to compensate employees for extra duties and responsibilities, extra hours of work, and the like shall be excluded in determining the minimum and maximum rates paid. The salary range for any position will be confined to reasonably narrow spread. Salary rate schedules are generally inappropriate for positions having a maximum salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum and will not be approved for such positions except in unusual cases.

(D) Promotions from one position to another may be made at the minimum of the range for the new position to which the employee is promoted, or at not to exceed 15 per cent above the employee's salary at the time of promotion, whichever is greater. However, in no case may an employee be promoted to a particular position at a salary in excess of the maximum of the range for that position without prior approval.

(E) Merit and length of service increases within any twelve-month period of employment must not exceed 15 per cent of the minimum of the range or of the employee's salary at the time of

the increase. Within this limitation, increases may be made at one time or at several different times during such twelve-month period.

(F) The average salary of all employees within a salary rate range must not exceed at any time by more than 3 per cent either (A) the mid-point of the average salary paid for the positions as of October 3, 1942, or such other date as the commissioner may determine. In establishments where there is normal progression through the several salary rate ranges as a result of promotions, new hirings, and replacements due to deaths, retirements, and severances from service for other reasons, the maintenance of the foregoing limitation on average salaries within each salary rate range is believed to be practicable and to afford opportunity for proper merit and length of service increases. Under more static conditions, where there is little or no movement through the ranges, it may be more difficult to maintain the limitations. In such cases, employers should furnish information from their pay records showing the rate of progression through the various salary rate ranges.

#### Illustration

12. The following illustration is furnished as a guide to employers to show how salary rate ranges having less than ten employees may be grouped and included in the schedule.

#### EXAMPLE

No. of employees	Job classification	Rate range
30	Assistant foremen.....	\$260-375
25	Foremen .....	275-375
5	Mechanical engineers.....	300-400
4	Chemical engineers.....	275-380
6	Research engineers.....	325-435

In the above example, the assistant foremen and foremen must be included in their separate salary rate ranges. All the engineers may be grouped in one rate range with an over-all spread of \$275 to \$425. The mid-point of this range is \$350. The schedule for these three positions would appear as follows:

No. of employees	Positions	Rate range	Mid-point
50	Assistant foremen.....	\$260-375	\$317.50
25	Foremen .....	275-375	325.00
Engineers .....			
5	Mechanical .....	300-400	
4	Chemical .....	275-380	
6	Research .....	325-435	
15 total			

For the purpose of maintaining average limitations in Paragraph 11 (F), the total of all salaries paid the engineers would be divided by 15 and that average would be compared with the mid-point of the overall range of \$350 plus 3 per cent, or \$360.50. However, in no event may an engineer receive a salary in excess of the maximum of his particular range.

13. Correspondence in regard to this mimeograph should refer to its number and the symbols SSU:ADB.

## TRANSPORTATION COSTS

### 1944 Support Prices Will Not Include Expenses from Major Assembly Point to the Cannery

The expenses of hauling raw vegetables from major assembly points to the canning plant are not to be included in the vegetable support prices to be paid under the 1944 program, but will instead be reflected in Office of Price Administration formula pricing, according to a letter sent April 6 to all vegetable canners by John E. Dodds, Chief of the Processed Marketing Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, War Food Administration. Text of this letter follows:

In the War Food Administration press releases dated February 18, 1944, and March 4, 1944, announcing grower support prices for canning vegetables, the following sentence appeared:

"These prices are expressed in dollars per ton and unless otherwise indicated are for vegetables delivered to the processor's plant or major assembly point, whichever has been customarily used by growers and processors."

The fact that the support prices apply to vegetables delivered at major assembly points as well as at processor's plants had led some processors to assume that a transportation subsidy would be paid under the 1944 program to reimburse a processor for the expense of hauling raw vegetables from such major assembly point to his processing plant. Under the 1943 program, a subsidy was paid to defray a portion of such transportation expenses under certain conditions, but this will not be done under the 1944 program. Instead, such transportation expense will be automatically reflected in the adoption of the formula pricing by the Office of Price Administration.

If the transportation of vegetables for processing from distant areas becomes necessary to avoid spoilage, War Food Administration will make special arrangements with individual processors or provide a supplemental commodity program.

### Mathews Joins WLB Legal Staff

The National War Labor Board has announced the appointment of Robert E. Mathews as Associate General Counsel of the Board. Mr. Mathews has been associated with the General Counsel's office at the Foreign Economic Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare for the past year and a half. He came to government service from Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, where he was a professor of law for 18 years.



## PRICE ACT EXTENSION

### Senate Banking Committee Recesses its Hearings Until April 17

Witnesses representing farm and consumer interests testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on March 29, 30 and 31 prior to recess of the Committee until April 17th to urge extension of the Emergency Price Control Act with amendments.

The testimony on March 30 by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, keyed the position of the farm witnesses. Mr. O'Neal suggested amendments to the Act which reflected the criticisms which the agricultural groups had previously directed against the Office of Price Administration. He suggested that the Act be extended to December 31, 1945, but opposed any longer extension on the ground that the experience required in the operation of the Act should be introduced into the Act as extended in the future. Mr. O'Neal emphasized opposition to the so-called consumer subsidies, urged abolition of provisions in the Act which might be construed to authorize consumer subsidies, and suggested provisions requiring that maximum prices be based upon the costs of production and that the prices be announced early in the year in order to stimulate production. He pointed out also the need for great flexibility in establishing prices and suggested that this be made mandatory. He did not, however, make any specific suggestions as to how this purpose could be accomplished.

Continuance of direct aid to the farm group also was recommended by Mr. O'Neal. He testified that all food matters should be centered in the War Food Administration which should have final and independent power to make decisions. In connection with this he urged that the announced support price programs should be continued and the so-called McClellan-Eastland Milk Control Plan be adopted. To provide uniformity of regulation by one agency, it was suggested that a Congressional definition of the term "agricultural commodity" be adopted by Congress.

In keeping with the suggestions made by numerous other witnesses, Mr. O'Neal recommended that a broader review of the OPA decisions be given to the Federal Courts. The points made by Mr. O'Neal were supported by other witnesses on behalf of the farm group.

The representatives of the New York City Consumer Council and other consumer groups also renewed their previously announced support of consumer subsidies, opposition to the Taft amendment prohibiting grade labeling, and an extension of the Act for two years beyond the termination of the war.

## POSTWAR ADJUSTMENT

### Two Bills on this Subject Introduced in Senate; Resolution to Review Orders of the Executive

Congressional interest in postwar problems was further shown during the week of March 27 by the introduction of two bills in the Senate to provide for postwar disposal of surplus property and adoption by the Senate of a resolution authorizing the Senate Judiciary Committee to study the legal bases for executive orders issued by the President.

Senator O'Mahoney introduced a bill (S. 823) to establish an Office of War Mobilization and Adjustment which would be a unified agency to oversee war production, reconversion to civilian production, disposition of surplus war materials and training and replacement of war workers and returning service men. Each of these four general fields would be handled by various agencies under the overall supervision of the proposed new agency.

The bill would require that no sale of surplus property could be made unless it is found that the sale would not adversely affect maintenance of maximum production, or will not unduly dislocate domestic markets or will not encourage monopoly. The general policy stated in the bill is to aid small business concerns, to prevent dislocation of market by uncontrolled dumping, to utilize established trade channels, and to promote foreign markets through planned exports of surplus property.

Senator Clark introduced, on March 28, a bill (S. 1815) to provide for distribution of surplus war materials to State governments and local governmental organizations for purposes of assisting in soil conservation, flood control, public construction, public health or other purposes designed for the public generally. This bill proposes to establish a Surplus Property Administration which would be given entire control over disposition of all materials, including processed food, used directly or indirectly in connection with the war effort. Before disposing of the surplus property to the

State and local governments, the Administration would be required to determine and assign the surplus property to other Federal agencies. Any amount which was not requested or desired by the Federal agency would then be transferred to the State and local governments.

On March 30 the Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to investigate and study the constitutional and statutory authority upon which all executive orders issued by the President since March 4, 1943, had been based and also the basis for rules and regulations issued by any executive department or Federal agency during that time. This resolution is unique in that it is apparently the first investigation of this type. The investigation must be completed by the end of this Congress.

## Paperboard Output Protected

Steps taken to assure manufacture of adequate supplies of certain types of paper and paperboard (including containerboard) to meet wartime demands in second quarter of 1944 were announced by the War Production Board April 5. WPB has established quarterly preferred production status covering about 60 types of paper and all types of containerboard.

## Spring Vegetable Crops Slow According to April 1 Report

Progress of spring vegetable crops was retarded by cold and wet weather in most of the early spring producing States the second half of March, according to the Truck Crop Report as of April 1, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, text of which follows:

In Florida, only the northern half of the State received heavy rainfall, but other South Atlantic and South Central States except Texas had damaging rains and cold weather. Conditions in Texas were favorable until March 29-30, when frosts and hail caused some damage in all areas except the Rio Grande Valley. Weather in the Pacific Coast States was too cold for crops to make normal progress.

In the Florida Everglades rainfall has been extremely light and crops have suffered from lack of moisture. In the northern counties, particularly the Hastings section, rains have caused considerable damage. Harvesting operations have been retarded. Large quantities of snap beans, cabbage, and tomatoes are being left in the fields. Some growers are behind with their

cultivation and weeds are getting out of control.

Most California vegetable districts had several mornings of low temperatures and three or four frosts; also, drying winds prevailed during the month. In general, the vegetable outlook in California is not so bright as it was a month ago, and spring crop prospects have been lowered considerably.

Progress in Texas was somewhat varied the second half of March. Hardy crops such as beets, cabbage and carrots, continued to make good progress and supplies were abundant in most areas. Spring plantings were subjected to low temperatures and frosts March 29-30 in all areas except the Rio Grande Valley and hail caused some damage in scattered sections. Blight infestation lowered the yield of the Lower Valley potato crop and considerable onion acreage was showing effects of blight. Except for the hail in the Lower Valley spring crop areas, crops made fairly good progress. Crops in the later areas will not be retarded materially since the cold spell was of short duration. Harvesting operations were uninterrupted during the period. Winter crops moved actively and harvest of early spring potato and onion crops was well under way the latter part of March.

### Pilchard Production for 1943-44 Amounts to 486,816 Tons

The pilchard fishery in the season just ended produced 486,816 tons of fish, according to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries. Production in the previous season was 501,114 tons.

Production of pilchards would have been substantially greater except for an exceptional decline in Southern California, it was stated. All other sections showed increases.

In the San Francisco area, production was up nine per cent; the Monterey area increased production by 16 per cent. Fishermen at San Pedro and San Diego, however, brought in 33 per cent less fish than in the season before.

Pilchard operations last year were regulated under the Coordinated Pilchard Production Plan, designed to maintain production at the highest rate possible and to achieve a maximum output of canned fish.

Approximately 13,400 tons of pilchards were landed at Washington and Oregon ports last season as against only 500 tons in the previous year. The season in those States was completed prior to the issuance of the regulatory order in 1943 but this year Washington and Oregon pilchard fisheries also will come under the regulation.

During the 1943-44 season, production of canned sardines was 3,149,880 standard cases. War Food Administration has set the production goal for the season at 4,500,000 cases. Inability of the industry to achieve this production was in part due to lack of vessels (many of which have been requisitioned by the Navy), and lack of cannery workers.

Production of meal from the catch this year was 76,032 tons, compared with 71,828 tons in 1942-43, and oil production was 14,304,253 gallons, as against 12,508,958.

### IMPORT CONTROLS EASED

Several Articles Used by Cannery  
Removed from Order M-63  
Restricted List

Revision of General Imports Order M-63 by the War Production Board has removed some 67 previously listed commodities from import control. Officials of WPB's Stockpiling and Transportation Division said that in most cases the commodities released from the provisions of M-63 had been placed under control at the time of maximum tightness of shipping space. They are small-tonnage items and come from areas where the shipping situation has eased.

Commodities on List I of Order M-63 are subject to import controls and also to use-controls after receipt in this country; those on List II to import control only; and those on List III are subject to import control except when received overland, by air or inland waterway from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala or Salvador. Dehydrated vegetables have been moved from List I to List II.

At the same time, provisions of Supplemental General Imports Order M-63-a were revised to eliminate bottle caps from Schedule A of that order, inasmuch as these commodities are exempted from all control by the revision of M-63, which became effective March 30.

Among commodities removed from the import controls of Order M-63 are the following:

Aluminum, scrap; copper, brass, or bronze manufactures, not elsewhere specified in the order, which contain 25 per cent or more of copper, brass, or bronze, by weight; berries, dried, desiccated or evaporated; bottle caps, including foil bottle caps (except screw caps and patented closures); citrons, or citron peel, crude, dried; crabs, fresh or frozen, prepared or preserved; grapefruit; limes; lobsters, canned and not canned; paprika, ground or unground; peppers; tuna fish, fresh or frozen.

### RENEGOTIATION REPORTS

Forms are Made Available; All War Contractors Must File

Forms on which war contractors must file reports, in accordance with the new Renegotiation Act (See INFORMATION LETTER No. 975, for March 4, 1944, page 8108), were made available by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board on April 5.

All canners having contracts with agencies having power to renegotiate (See the LETTER for March 4, page 8106), are required to file these forms.

The forms must be filed by June 1, 1944, if the contractors' fiscal year closed on or before February 25, 1944, or on the first day of the fourth month after the close of the contractor's fiscal year, if his year closed after February 25, 1944.

Three types of Standard Report Forms have been issued:—for persons engaged in manufacturing or general business; for persons principally engaged on construction projects; and for brokers and sales agents. Canners having war contracts with the renegotiating agencies are in the first group and should file on the form entitled "Standard Form of Contractor's Report".

Blank copies may be obtained by writing to the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, Assignments and Statistics Branch, Renegotiation Division, Room 3-D-573, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

### Dry Bean Set-aside Reduced

The War Food Administration has reduced the set-aside percentage on six classes of dry beans from 100 to 25 per cent of deliveries into civilian channels and made provision, by Amendment 3 to Food Distribution Order No. 45, to release previously classified country shippers whose deliveries in all designated classes do not now exceed 20,000 pounds per month and who meet certain specified requirements. The amendment was effective April 1, 1944.

The 25 per cent set-aside for government purchase affects only Pea, Great Northern, Flat Small White, Small Red, Pinto and Cranberry beans. The set-aside percentage for the other six classes designated in the order—Baby Lima, Small White, Pinks, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney and Western Red Kidney beans—remains at 100 per cent of the volume permitted for civilians.

## Civilian Requirements Office Issues Report and Recommendations Regarding Loss and Damage to Merchandise Freight in Transit

### Deals Primarily with Container Sealing, Stapling, Strapping, Marking, and Stowing in Cars

The War Production Board, through its Office of Civilian Requirements, has issued a report which includes recommendations with respect to avoiding loss and damage to merchandise freight.

This is considered one of the most critical traffic problems confronting the wartime movement of merchandise and the mounting increases in loss and damage continued in 1943, according to WPR. Accordingly, the Office of Civilian Requirements conducted an investigation to find ways and means of reducing such loss and damage to essential goods in transit, and results of this investigation are presented in the report.

Following are given the OCR findings on the container and shipper practices as shown in the report:

#### Improper Packaging in General

Improper packaging is one of the major causes of loss and damage. It is not confined to any kind or size of business, although certain industries are particularly serious offenders. Claim prevention experts have pointed out that, particularly in large companies, long periods of time elapse between visits of the traffic manager to the shipping platform. Even a casual observation of his outgoing shipments may overlook defective packaging, and many industrial traffic managers, who have not viewed their own shipments at some distant transfer point recently, would be shocked out of their false feeling of security.

Although improper packaging contributes to a very great extent to loss and damage of carload freight, the variety of packages and the increased handling make proper packaging even more important in the case of less-than-carload and less-than-truckload freight. Many cases of improper packaging have been found. Loss and damage are likely to occur if a carton is either too large or too small for the contents. Failure to seal a package properly is one of the principal contributing factors to such losses. These and other cases of improper packaging are dealt with in the findings in succeeding paragraphs.

#### Sealing Tape

Many tape failures have been noted, due largely to the fact that tape is not properly stuck to a package. Many shippers are applying sealing tape improperly, that is, not wetting the tape sufficiently and not applying enough pressure to make the tape stick.

As a result, the tape soon works or falls off the package. Frequently the manufacturer's joint of the package then breaks down.

(a.) Railroad men are inclined to excuse the shippers because "the tape won't seal in cold weather." This hardly appears to be a valid excuse, since a large number of shippers apparently do succeed in making the tape stick. It may be that cold weather intensifies the bad effect of careless sealing.

(b.) Even when the tape is properly stuck to the package it frequently falls by splitting at the seam of the carton flaps. This appears to happen almost inevitably to extra heavy packages.

(c.) In many instances the packer attempts to improve the seal by putting on a second strip of tape on the top of the first. Such double taping results in both pieces of tape falling off. The second piece of tape draws or warps the first tape, thereby preventing proper adhesion.

(d.) Tape for sealing fiberboard packages, when confined to relatively light commodities, seems to stick very well. However, even for such packages, extreme care should be exercised to bring the flaps of the carton together perfectly so that no groove occurs in which the sealing tape can work or split, and care should be taken to see that the tape is adequately stuck to the surface of the carton. So far as proper sealing of cartons carrying heavier commodities is concerned, it may be that the sealing tape manufacturers could instruct their users in the proper method of using their product so as to bring about better sealing, particularly when such commodities are to travel any great distance.

#### Re-used Fiberboard Containers

Due to the critical container shortage, an increasing number of re-used fiberboard containers are necessarily being employed for the packaging of civilian merchandise. Observations of many re-used containers noted in freight transfer houses indicate a fairly high ratio of failure despite the fact that these containers, if properly selected and properly adapted to the shipments, should work out satisfactorily. Moreover, investigation indicates that the paint for obliterating old markings on fiberboard containers recommended by the Containers Division of the War Production Board is not being used. In some cases shippers are drawing a desultory crayon mark through the old marking; in other cases they do not even do this, thereby contributing to shipments going astray.

At the present time, it is absolutely necessary to re-use secondhand fiber-

board containers to the maximum degree possible. If these containers are properly selected and reinforced with metal strapping, or otherwise securely bound, the failures of such containers could be reduced, as well as the time employed by railroads in re-coopering.

#### New Containers

The limited weight and strength of new fiberboard containers, caused by the shortage of fiberboard, increases the need for careful selection of containers best adapted for the freight and complying with the provisions of the transportation classifications.

#### Glued Carton Flaps

When fiberboard cartons are closed by gluing the outer flaps to the inner flaps, failures rarely occur. Such failures as appear are due to an insufficient amount of glue or insufficient amount of pressure to bring the flaps together. The latter can be alleviated by turning the package upside down after gluing, thereby bringing the weight of the contents to bear on the flaps. Loss and damage might be reduced considerably if all carton flaps were glued. It should be pointed out, however, that certain kinds of adhesives make carton re-use difficult, and when re-use is necessary or desirable, glue which will permit opening of flaps without damage to the carton should be used.

#### Cartons Without Closures

Some shippers use containers without using closures of any type: sealing tape, glue, or staples. This practice should be discontinued. It is, of course, in violation of transportation classifications.

#### Filling of Cartons

In many instances cartons are under-filled; occasionally they are over-filled. In the shipment of lightweight items such as popcorn, confections, and cookies, or other commodities which settle, it is likely that packages appear to be full at the time they leave the factory, but after shaking down in transit they become slack filled. The package then is easily crushed, and sealing tape works loose, so that the contents are subject to spillage.

#### Staples

The use of staples often makes a good closure for solid fiber containers, but not generally for corrugated board containers. Failures occur even on stapled solid fiber containers when the contents are very light, such as in shipments of popcorn, confections, cookies, spaghetti, and noodles, when the staple goes only through the outer flap and does not make contact with the inner flap, thereby effecting no closure at all. Many instances of these failures have been noted.



### Glass Containers

While there does not appear to be any decrease in the use of glass inner containers for many commodities moving in merchandise service, it is understood that certain commodities, such as paint, are gradually returning to metal containers. Materials using glass inner containers should be accorded extreme care in interior packing, seeing that each item fits tightly.

### Metal Strapping

When metal strapping is used, great care should be taken to make sure that it is properly applied. In some instances failures have been noted when the package was too light, the carton too large for the contents, or the strapping applied too tightly, with the result that the strapping tended to cut the package in two.

### Markings

Inadequate marking of previous marking of cartons has already been noted in connection with the discussion of secondhand containers. Even when new containers are used, an important factor contributing to freight going astray is that many shippers do not identify addresses on packages with the words "to" and "from," with the result that freight handlers at transfers are likely to load shipments back to the place of origin, rather than to the destination. The increase in freight going astray is also due to inadequately secured shipping tags.

### Findings: Carrier Practices

In the face of heavy loading of merchandise cars and in spite of the manpower shortages, most railroads are making a valiant attempt to utilize their experienced men in such a way as to give maximum results and to eliminate conditions which give rise to loss and damage. However, all carriers are not giving less-than-carload freight the attention it requires.

1. *Stowing.* Against great odds, the railroads are trying to improve the stowing of freight. Experienced men are generally assigned to do the actual stowing or to supervise the stowing of several cars. On the whole, the railroads appear to be succeeding very well in getting their platform men to segregate rough freight from light freight at opposite ends of the car.

However, cars from stations and transfers where supervision is inadequate do show up with freight piled helter-skelter, and with heavy packages placed on top of lighter packages, with the result that packages bang each other around and heavy shipments crush the light.

One of the major difficulties is to get stowmen to load shipments in the right direction of the car so as to minimize susceptibility to damage. Another problem is to get stowmen to put shipments right side up, even though packages

are marked with arrows. In this connection it is unfortunate that shippers, in loading trap cars, frequently ignore the arrows on their own packages, and in loading their packages wrong side up, invite railroad stowmen to disregard loading directions.

The carriers are clearly in need of manpower protection in order to retain competent platform foremen and loading supervisors. The theory that these men can be trained in six months is not borne out by the facts. Nevertheless, it may be possible for more attention to be given to supervision over stowing and to training inexperienced help in the job of proper stowing.

2. *Bulkheads.* Because of heavy loading of merchandise cars, some of the railroads are making and putting bulkheads into use as rapidly as possible. One railroad is increasing its supply of bulkheads at the rate of about eight hundred a month. When a bulkhead is used, the stowing of the car is automatically greatly improved and the crushing forces set up in the load are divided and transferred to the car structure, which greatly minimizes the tendency of containers to buckle, crease, and crush. Bulkheads not only serve to divide a load into several parts, but make it possible for very light or fragile goods to be segregated from heavier goods.

The bulkheads made of oak appear to be standing up well in comparison with those made of pine, which appear to break up rather quickly. In some instances where pine bulkheads have been seen in use, the pressure of the load broke them in two, spilling the freight in the car doorway. Many pine bulkheads noted in an inspection trip had one or two parts broken off at the end, and the most that can be hoped for in this type of bulkhead is perhaps three trips. The oak bulkhead should last indefinitely. However, it is realized that the railroads cannot, due to the scarcity of lumber, secure just what they want for this purpose. There are different methods of securing these bulkheads, and each has its ardent proponent; no attempt is made to judge the merits of any of them.

To the extent that materials can be made available, the greater use of bulkheads is strongly urged.

3. *Heavy loading under ODT Order No. 1.* Heavy loading of merchandise cars, resulting from ODT Order No. 1, ranks in the mind of the average shipper as one of the most important factors in loss and damage. These requirements provide a ready device for the shipper to explain away careless practices. Doubtless, heavier loading does make it necessary for exercising more care in stowing of packages and in some instances railroad agents overload merchandise cars dangerously. Nevertheless, investigation indicates that ODT Order No. 1 is not itself the proximate cause of any substantial loss and damage.

General recommendations in the report deal with the cleaning of freight cars, the protective packing and loading of cars, and use of publicity, particularly in connection with the "April Perfect Shipping Month," designed to inform handlers and shippers as to the principal causes of loss and damage outlined in the report.

## OPA RATIONING REPORT

### Statistics on Stocks, Movement, Supply, Production Being Distributed

A variation of only four per cent from schedule took place in the actual movement of rationed canned and bottled processed foods during the 9-month period from April 1, 1943, to January 1, 1944, the Office of Price Administration states, in releasing a report covering that period.

OPA expressed its appreciation to processors and wholesalers of rationed canned and bottled foods whose reports made it possible to compile the summary. OPA is mailing copies of the report, which was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for March 18, with the reporting forms, to those firms to inform them of the statistics, compiled on a national scale, upon which OPA bases its point values. The report, in four sections, includes:

Comparison of civilian stocks of canned and bottled processed foods in the hands of processors and distributors January 1, 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Actual and scheduled disappearance of the civilian supply of canned and bottled fruits and vegetables, April 1, 1943, to January 1, 1944.

A comparison of production, government requirements, and civilian supply of canned and bottled fruits and vegetables, 1943 with 1944.

Production, government requirements and civilian supply, 1937 to 1944, of canned and bottled fruits and vegetables.

The actual movement of all canned and bottled processed foods during the period for which figures are available was 96 per cent of the scheduled movement.

Actual movement of all canned fruits, which was 118 per cent of scheduled movement, reflects the need for high point values on these commodities, OPA stated. Similarly, the actual movement of all canned vegetables, which was 90 per cent of scheduled movement, indicates why relatively low point values have been set for these items.

Copies of the report are available at Room 3310, Federal Office Building No. 1, Washington 25, D. C.

## WAR DAMAGE EXTENSION

### Policies in Force March 31 Renewed for Additional Year Without Payment of Premiums

The War Damage Corporation has announced that all its existing policies that were in force on March 31 will be automatically extended for a further period of one year from their next expiration date, without any further payment of premiums. This provision is made in Memorandum No. 48 (General Program) issued by WDC to its fiduciary agents, text of which follows:

1. War Damage Corporation has announced publicly that all War Damage Corporation insurance duly in force on March 31, 1944, shall be considered by War Damage Corporation as having been automatically extended for an additional term of 12 months beginning with the respective date of expiration, without the payment of any premium or other charge in addition to the premium theretofore collected with respect to any such insurance. Accordingly, fiduciary agents are authorized on behalf of War Damage Corporation to confirm this announcement in writing to the insured under any of such policies upon receipt of a request for such confirmation. Moreover, fiduciary agents are authorized in any case in which a request therefor is made by the insured to attach to any such policy a written endorsement in the following form:

"Notwithstanding the termination date as specified in line 9 of this policy [or in the application for renewal (WDC Form No. 19) attached thereto] the insurance as provided therein shall continue in force for 12 months from noon of the expiration date therein stated."

2. No application shall be required in connection with such extension of insurance duly in force on March 31, 1944, unless a change in the insurance is requested by the insured. In the latter event a new completed application (WDC Form No. 9 or 14) shall be required and a separate premium shall be collected to the extent that the requested change in insurance results in any increase in the premium charge, based upon the established rates, over and above the premium theretofore collected in connection with such expiring insurance, but in lieu of issuing a new policy to the insured, the fiduciary agent shall attach to any such policy both the application (WDC Form No. 9 or 14) so submitted, as well as the above-recited endorsement providing 12 months' extension of the term of the insurance. Except as herein modified, all existing regulations, as amended and interpreted, relative to changes in insurance and the collection of premium in connection therewith remain in full force and effect. The short form of application for renewal (WDC Form

No. 19) shall not be used to renew insurance expiring on and after March 31, 1944, in the absence of further notice.

3. All applications for new or additional insurance to become effective on and after April 1, 1944, shall be in accordance with existing regulations, as amended and interpreted, and shall be accompanied by payment of the full premium based upon the established rules and rates.

### Remainder of Fish Oil Crop to be Released by Government

Approximately 20 million pounds of 1943 crop fish oil, all that remains in government reserves, will be released by the War Food Administration on April 24 for essential war uses. A portion of the stocks, consisting of Alaska herring, menhaden, pilchard and sardine oils, was released on March 10 for use in alkyl resins, rubber compounding, water insoluble metallic soaps, lubricants, metal working compounds (other than core oils) and for military use where fish oil is mandatory by specification or by physical requirements of specification. The 20 million pounds remaining also will be confined to these uses, and will be subject to use limitations of Food Distribution Order No. 60, the fish oil order.

### Canned Milk Statistics

February production of evaporated milk (case goods), is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 211,250,000 pounds, compared with 194,500,000 in January, and 210,315,000 pounds in February last year. With the exception of 1942, the February output was the largest of record for that month and was 15 per cent over the 5-year (1938-42) February average production.

Manufacturers' stocks of evaporated milk (case goods) on March 1, 1944, totaled 147,285,000 pounds, about 22,000,000 pounds less than a month earlier. March 1 stocks, however, were 65 per cent above the unusually low supply of 89,490,000 pounds on hand at that date last year.

Output of condensed milk (case goods), placed at 8,460,000 pounds, was about the same as in February, 1943, but was 9 per cent higher than this year's January output and 102 per cent over the 5-year February average.

Stocks of condensed milk (case goods) on March 1 totaled 6,134,000 pounds, 2 per cent less than a month earlier and 4 per cent under a year earlier.

## INDUSTRY COMMITTEES

(Concluded from page 8153)

A similar meeting of the Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Committee has been called for April 17 and 18 in Room 2008 of the South Agriculture Building.

In addition to these over-all fruit and vegetable committees, the WFA and OPA have appointed separate commodity committees for various canned products, meetings of which are expected to be called later to take up questions relating to the individual products.

Membership of several of these joint commodity committees has been reported, as they were released by WFA and OPA, in the last two issues of the INFORMATION LETTER. During the past week the following additional commodity group was named:

### CANNED PEACH, PEAR, APRICOT AND PLUM COMMITTEE

Troy Crib, South Carolina Peach Growers Assoc., Spartanburg, S. C.

Fred M. Drew, Drew Canning Company, Campbell, Calif.

Alfred W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

Herbert Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Company, San Jose, Calif.

E. E. Huddleston, Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Company, Oakland, Calif.

M. C. Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Cannery, Inc., Fennville, Mich.

Roy E. Ingalls, Washington Packers, Inc., Sumner, Wash.

Ivan H. Moorhouse, Olympia Canning Company, Olympia, Wash.

Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Brothers Packing Company, Salem, Oreg.

George N. Pfarr, Tri Valley Packing Association, San Francisco, Calif.

Frank H. VanEenwyk, Fruit Belt Preserving Company, East Williamson, N. Y.

### Mustard Container Use

Packers of mustard may continue to use the same type of glass container that they are presently using and that may be manufactured prior to June 20, the War Production Board has announced.

The amendment to schedule C of Glass Standardization Order L-103 extends the cut-off date for this use from March 20 to June 20, 1944. By June 20, 1944, standard containers will be available and after that date must be used by the mustard packers. This additional period will allow the glass industry time to prepare molds and to produce simplified containers, it was stated.



## Second-hand Machinery Sellers Must Report Their Inventories

The War Production Board has delegated authority to the Office of Price Administration to require that dealers, agents, auctioneers, brokers and machinery manufacturers who sell second-hand machines, equipment, and parts, file reports as to the available machinery they have on hand. This delegation is contained in WPB Directive No. 35.

The form that will be required from used equipment and machinery sellers by OPA in the near future is WPB Form 2574, generally known as the used equipment and machinery inventory and sales report form. This form is not as yet available. OPA will implement this delegation of authority with specific rules that will govern filing of reports, and will notify sellers when copies of the report form will be available, it was stated.

The purpose of this delegation is to consolidate in one agency the right to obtain, on a mandatory basis, specific information regarding availability of second-hand machinery and equipment. The consolidation of this information is necessary for the conduct of WPB redistribution programs. By granting this authority to OPA, it becomes possible for both WPB and OPA to have access to both price and supply information that can be maintained in convenient form.

## Needed Re-siding, Re-roofing is Permitted under Order L-41

Provisions of the over-all construction order, as to re-siding and re-roofing, were clarified by the War Production Board April 5 through issuance of Interpretation 6 to Conservation Order L-41, text of which follows:

Paragraph (d) (1) of L-41 excepts maintenance and repair work necessary to keep a building or structure in sound working condition. If an existing siding or roof needs repair, the minimum amount of repair work may be done to put the siding or roof in suitable condition. Thus, if a siding can be put in proper condition by putting on paint it should be done in this way. If, on the other hand, the siding has so deteriorated that a paint job will not provide adequate protection a new siding may be put on the building. The new siding need not be of the same material as the old siding. This interpretation is not applicable where asbestos materials are used for re-siding or re-roofing as the use of these materials is governed by Order L-41-d.

## Glass and Closure Quotas

The War Production Board has issued Interpretation 2 to Supplementary Order L-103-b (Glass Container and Closure Quotas). The interpretation, which is quoted below, applies to Section 3270.36 of that order:

Paragraph (g) sets forth the method for computing a packer's quota of new glass containers or new metal closures. The first step in the process (subparagraph (1) of paragraph (g)) is to take the number of new glass containers or new metal closures used or accepted for packing that product during the named base period. In arriving at this number a packer may not include more containers or closures than he was permitted to accept or use under the provisions of the applicable order in existence at the time. New glass containers or new metal closures accepted or used pursuant to the grant of an appeal are properly included in making the computation.

## Not Necessary to Name Actual Supplier on Machinery Forms

It is not mandatory that a canner obtain his machinery and equipment from the supplier indicated on his application as approved under Order L-292, according to Interpretation 1, as amended March 31, 1944, by the War Production Board. Text of the Interpretation follows:

Paragraph (a) (5), in defining "approved orders" for food processing machinery, includes orders bearing a preference rating of AA-5 or higher assigned on certain specified forms (WPB-617, 576, 748, etc.). These forms in some cases call for the name and address of the supplier.

In these cases, the information intended is the name and address of the probable supplier. Provided the model actually obtained is substantially identical in value, quality, size, operation and function with that named in the application form, the preference rating may be used to get the product from any manufacturer, dealer or processor who has the product on hand or is authorized to manufacture or acquire it. For example, a rating assigned to purchase a 1-inch centrifugal sanitary pump may ordinarily be used to purchase that size pump from any manufacturer if the value is substantially the same as that of the pump described in the application. On the other hand, a rating assigned for a 6-can-per-minute dairy can washer costing \$1,000 may not be used to get a 6-can-per-minute can washer costing \$2,500. Similarly, a rating for a copper lined cheese vat may not be used to get a stainless steel cheese vat.

Approval of the form does not operate to authorize the supplier, whether or not named, to manufacture or acquire the product if that is otherwise prohibited.

## WPB Permits Manufacture of Stainless Steel Knives

Stainless steel for cutlery has again been made available, the War Production Board has announced. The use of non-nickel stainless steel is now permitted for such types of cutlery as were formerly made of this material within the restrictions as to the patterns which manufacturers are now allowed to make.

WPB points out, however, that three to four months will be required for manufacturers to procure the material and finish the product. A great saving in cutlery used in the canning industry will be effected, WPB said, since carbon steel knives now being used corrode and deteriorate rapidly.

From June 1, 1942, until March 31, 1944, when the cutlery order (L-140-a) was amended, stainless steel was prohibited.

Reversion to stainless steel will enable manufacturers to turn out more durable products, requiring replacement less frequently it was explained. This will be of particular importance with regard to professional cutlery, which represents about 50 per cent of the total output. In the canning industry, for example, two or three carbon steel knives are needed per season, but one stainless steel knife will last the entire season, WPB stated.

## Tinplate Inventory Ruling

Inventory restrictions on the acceptance of tinplate for the manufacture of cans in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, and Utah have been relaxed to permit can manufacturers to accept deliveries of material that will be needed to be put into process within 90 days of acceptance, the War Production Board announced April 3.

This action, which is effective until September 30, 1944, is taken, it was explained, because of the seasonal nature of the West Coast packing industry and is similar to an inventory exception that was granted to the same group of can manufacturers last year.

## Use of Refrigerator Cars

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order prohibiting the use of refrigerator cars for loading canned foods and beverages unless permission is granted by the Administrator in Chicago, after 12:01 a.m., April 6, 1944, and continuing for ten days. However, permits will be issued to make loadings if weather conditions warrant.

### WFA Expects an Increase in 1944 Canned Food Production

Based on current crop prospects, more canned fruits and vegetables are expected to be produced this year than during the previous pack year—but as a result of increased military requirements, U. S. civilians may expect decreases in certain items, the War Food Administration told the National Wholesale Food Industry Advisory Committee in a recent meeting at Washington, D. C.

Because of more men overseas, substantially more canned fruits and vegetables which are practical for shipping, are needed by our armed forces. Should production exceed present estimates, however, civilians will receive more than is expected at present, WFA pointed out.

Present estimates indicate that from the 1944 pack of canned fruits and vegetables, civilians are expected to receive about 20 per cent less fruits and 15 per cent less vegetables than were available to them from the 1943 pack. From the 1944 pack civilians are expected to receive less of such major items as corn, peas, tomatoes, green and wax beans, fruit cocktail, peaches and pineapple. Somewhat larger supplies of minor canned fruits and vegetables probably will be available to civilians, the statement continued.

### Frozen Food Ration Points

Ration points allotted to industrial users for frozen foods, which became point-free starting April 2, will be charged to excess inventory, the Office of Price Administration announced in issuing Amendment No. 22 to Revised Ration Order No. 13, effective April 6.

This action is necessary because, before frozen fruits and vegetables were given a zero point value, the allotments of points for most industrial users for the second allotment period of 1944 had already been made and issued.

As a result, industrial users who used frozen processed foods during the base period (second quarter of 1942), and who received points for these items for the second allotment period, do not need them.

Distribution of other rationed processed foods would be unequal if the use of points issued for frozen foods were permitted, since the industrial user holding these points would be able to get more than his share of other rationed products.

If an industrial user used the points he received for the second allotment

period to acquire frozen processed foods before April 2, 1944, when the foods became point free, he may apply to his board for an adjustment of the amount charged to his excess inventory, according to the amendment.

### European Corn Borer Damage

The borer caused a loss of \$33,300,000 to the 1943 corn crop grown in the northeastern part of the United States, according to estimates made by the Department of Agriculture from a survey in cooperation with State experiment stations and departments of agriculture. Of this amount about \$27,800,000 loss was in corn harvested for grain, and \$5,500,000 in sweet corn. The area affected extends from the Atlantic Coast westward across the Corn Belt into eastern Iowa and Missouri. In this area the value of the 1943 corn crop is estimated to be \$750,000,000.

The estimate of borer damage in 1943 is almost double that of 1942. This increase was due to a greater abundance of the borer throughout most of the infested region, especially in the corn belt, and the higher prices for all types of corn. The 1942 and 1943 estimates included at least 90 per cent of the total loss caused by the borer in this country.

The greatest damage in any State occurred in Indiana, where the loss was chiefly in field corn and totaled about \$11,500,000. The second largest loss was in Illinois and amounted to about \$6,500,000. The greatest damage in the sweet corn crop occurred in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In each of these States growers of this crop lost more than \$1,000,000 to the corn borer.

### Changes in Offer Forms for Alaska Salmon, Maine Sardines

The War Food Administration announced on April 5 to the Alaska salmon industry and the Maine sardine industry that the substitution of the name Commodity Credit Corporation for Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is to be made on certain Offer of Sale forms.

Effective immediately, Alaska salmon canners using these forms should substitute CCC for FSOC on forms SCP-1873, Canned Alaska Salmon—Offer of Sale; SCP-1873A, Notice of Tender of Delivery, and SCB-64, Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions.

Also effective immediately Maine sardine canners using the forms should substitute CCC for FSOC on the following: SCP-1861, Canned Sea Herring and Canned Maine Sardines—Offer of Sale; SCP-1861A, Notice of Tender of Delivery, and SCB-64, Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions.

### WFA Names Howard B. Boyd as Director of Price

Elevation of Howard B. Boyd to be director of the Office of Price is announced by the War Food Administration. Mr. Boyd has been Deputy Director of Price since February 8, shortly after the office was created.

The new director has been in the Department of Agriculture for more than ten years. His first appointment was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933. In May, 1942, he was appointed vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation supervising foreign purchase work and subsidy programs. Later he successively became assistant director of the Office of Agricultural War Relations, assistant to the Associate Administrator of WFA and Deputy Director of Production.

The establishment of the Office of Price which Mr. Boyd now heads was announced January 22, 1944. The announcement stated that the Office of Price would have supervision over all WFA functions relating to approval of maximum prices to be fixed for agricultural commodities or products, and relating to price-support programs in connection with particular commodities. At that time Ashley Sellers, Assistant Administrator of WFA, was named to act temporarily also as director of price.

### Poultry Freeze is Terminated

The poultry freeze order (FDO-91), under which the Army Quartermaster Corps has obtained about 88 million pounds of chicken and fowl for American armed forces and war services, was terminated April 3 by the War Food Administration. The freeze order had been effective since December 30, 1943.

The order did not affect current marketing of poultry or that which has moved into storage after the effective date. As current storage holdings of all poultry are greater by 70 million pounds than average holdings for this season for the past 10 years, the supply available to civilians will be about the same as for this season a year ago, WFA stated. Termination does not relieve from responsibility under the order, those holders of poultry who have failed to report their holdings to the QMC.

A priority directive has been issued to persons who have not completed the sale of poultry offered to the Army under FDO-91. This directive prohibits the disposition (use or sale) of the set-aside poultry except to the Office of the Quartermaster General.

### New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since February 5, 1944:

Geo. A. Bounds & Co., Hebron, Md.  
Box Elder Packing Corp., Clearfield, Utah  
L. M. Buoy, Milwaukie, Oreg.  
Carrollton Canning Co., Carrollton, Ky.  
Daleville Canning Co., Daleville, Va.  
Ferguson Canning Co., Snohomish, Wash.  
Finer Foods Packing Corp., Terre Haute, Ind.  
L. A. Fish & Co., Jonesboro, Me.  
Green River Canneries, Inc., Madisonville, Ky.  
Hydaburg Cooperative Assn., Seattle, Wash.  
King Pharr Canning Operations, Laurel, Miss.  
Maywood Packing Co., Corning, Calif.  
Merrell Canning Co., Harlan, Iowa  
Nicholasville Canning Co., Nicholasville, Ky.  
Norish Finer Foods, Grand Junction, Colo.  
Okeena Canning Co., Dyersburg, Tenn.  
Oostburg Canning Co., Oostburg, Wis.  
Piedmont Brands, Lynchburg, Va.  
Pomona Products Co., Yakima, Wash.  
Ridge Canning Co., Glassboro, N. J.  
Ridgely Canning Co., Hurlock, Md.  
W. B. Roddenberry Co., Cairo, Ga.  
The Root Cannery, Versailles, Ill.  
The Russell Co., Fort Myers, Fla.  
Silver Creek Canning Co., Ripon, Wis.  
Slidell Packing Co., Slidell, La.  
Stidd's, Inc., Portland, Oreg.  
Storey Food Products Co., Ogden, Utah  
The Sun Dine Co., Inc., Lake Alfred, Fla.  
Top-Side Canning Co., Grandview, Wash.  
Tuhey Canning Co., Muncie, Ind.  
Umatilla Canning Co., Milton, Oreg.  
Washington Creamery Co., Seattle, Wash.  
Welaka Fish & Produce Co., Mackeys, N. C.  
W. L. Wheatley & Son, Clayton, Del.  
Wilson Canning Co., Union City, Ind.

### WFA Offers Canned Beans

The War Food Administration, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, has announced that it will sell approximately 275,000 cases of canned dry beans (with and without pork) and is now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of these items.

The general condition of these canned beans is good, WFA stated. In a few of the lots listed, a recent inspection indicated a small per cent of swells and rusted cans. The warehousemen are familiar with the lots to be sold and upon examination a fairly accurate estimate can be made of the condition of each lot, it was explained.

Offers must be submitted on Form GPB8-6 in an original and four signed

copies, and be received by the Grain Products Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., on or before 3 p. m. (EWT), April 28. The offers shall be subject to acceptance by CCC in whole or in part not later than May 10, 1944, and if accepted, will become contracts with CCC.

### Howard Lynch Succeeds Triggs as Head of OPA Fish Section

The appointment of Howard Lynch as Acting Head of the Fish Section of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration has been announced by that agency.

He succeeds Charles W. Triggs, who resigned his post as Head of the Fish Section to accept a position as executive secretary of the Fish Distributors Cooperative Association, Incorporated. Mr. Triggs' resignation is effective April 15.

Mr. Lynch, who served as Mr. Triggs' assistant in the Fish Section, formerly was president of the John A. Lambert Fish & Seafood Company, and has served as manager of the Wallace, Keeney, Lynch Fish Corporation.

### Bulletin on Fire Prevention in Can Procoating Operations

A fire prevention bulletin acquainting canners with potential hazards attending can procoating operations and suggesting safeguards against possible fire and explosion losses has been prepared by Lansing B. Warner, Inc.

The bulletin describes the typical procoating installations needed to fulfill the Quartermaster Corps requirement for the rust preventive and camouflage procoating of cans for Army purchase. It goes into the combustible and explosive characteristics of the materials used and outlines methods that will eliminate hazards.

The bulletin contains detailed recommendations as to the location and construction of such equipment, proper ventilation, safe operation, and care. Copies are available from Lansing B. Warner, Inc., 222 North Bank Drive, Chicago.

### Potash Allocation Extended

By means of an amendment effective March 31, 1944, allocation Order M-291, affecting potash, is continued by the War Production Board to May 31, 1945. Order M-291 was first issued in February, 1943.

### WMC is Recruiting Labor for the Fishing Industry

The War Manpower Commission is recruiting men and women, skilled and unskilled, for the fishing industry. Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced April 4. The number of workers usually employed in the fishing industry is about 200,000. To meet the increased demands for fish products it will be necessary, Mr. McNutt said, to arrange not only for the employment of an additional 64,000 workers but also for the orderly replacement of those who leave the industry for military service and jobs in munitions plants.

WMC's 12 regional directors have been told to explain to employers, other than those in the fishing industry, the vital need for cooperating in the effort to send to the fishing industry all workers who can be spared, particularly during peak fishing periods. They also were instructed to impress upon employers the importance of not hiring workers indiscriminately from fishing industry occupations.

WMC suggested that when mass layoffs occur in the fishing industry, due to seasonal conditions, the United States Employment Service consider the referral of workers to off-seasonal essential employment with the understanding that they will be released when needed by their regular employers in the fishing industry.

The agency urged that attempts be made to keep as many of the laid-off workers as possible in some branch of the fishing industry. For instance, it was pointed out, menhaden workers may be shifted to shrimp production, and salmon fishermen to shark, tuna, or plichard.

### Mark-up Regulations Changed

The definition of dried fruits has been amended to specifically include pitted and macerated dates, and date products are, for the first time, placed under the "fixed mark-up" regulations by which wholesale and retail grocers figure their maximum prices, the Office of Price Administration announced April 4. Date products are provided with the mark-ups now in effect for "miscellaneous foods."

In addition to these changes, wholesalers will no longer be required to furnish each customer with a list showing the brand and grade of each item of canned fruits and vegetables which they sell. However, they must file such a list with the nearest District OPA Office, including only items for which OPA regulations require processors to furnish the grade.



The above provisions are specified in Amendment 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 421; Amendment 13 to MPR No. 422; and Amendment 14 to MPR No. 423, all of which became effective April 8.

## SELECTIVE SERVICE AMENDS DEFERMENT MEMORANDUM

(Concluded from page 8153)

### Ages 26 through 29

The requirement that a registrant must be a "necessary man" in war production or in support of the war effort, will be strictly applied. Other factors being equal, fathers will normally be accorded occupational deferment in preference to non-fathers.

### Ages 30 and over

The requirement that a registrant must be a "necessary man" in war production or in support of the war effort, will be applied less strictly with the increased age of the registrant. Fathers, if all other factors are equal, will normally be accorded more liberal consideration for occupational deferment than fathers under the age of 30 and non-fathers.

The following is quoted from Memorandum 115.

### Replaceability

"In determining whether a registrant is a 'necessary man' the replaceability of the registrant is of paramount importance. The replaceability of the registrant may be based on various factors which should be considered carefully. There may be a shortage of men possessing the registrant's special training, qualification, or skill. There may be such a distinct unskilled labor shortage that the registrant is irreplaceable without reference to any special training, qualification, or skill. In either case, there may be a shortage of the supply of labor for replacement purposes at the place where the registrant is working even though there is no overall shortage through the Nation."

The following is also quoted: "The agencies of the Selective Service System are urged to use the facilities of the United States Employment Service for information with respect to the occupation of registrants. Local employment offices, on request, will provide local boards with information as to whether there exists or is likely to exist in the near future a national or local shortage of persons with the registrant's claimed qualifications."

"The agencies of the Selective Service

System have been supplied with Activity and Occupation Bulletins. . . . The activities and occupations contained in these bulletins represent, on a national basis, the most important activities and occupations with respect to war production and in support of the war effort." (Occupational Bulletin No. 6, available at all local draft board offices, lists the essential occupations (job classifications) in food processing.)

### List of Critical Occupations (Jobs) With Definitions

The List of Critical Occupations with definitions attached is prepared by the War Manpower Commission and includes occupations requiring long experience and in which a national shortage exists or would exist should any substantial number of persons qualified in those occupations be withdrawn from the labor market.

It is presumed and expected that the local boards will give particular attention to the Critical List of Occupations for men 26 years of age and up. The former Memorandum No. 115 contained the following: "It is imperative that, except for registrants 18 through 21, all registrants employed in critical occupations in war production or in support of the war effort be given grave consideration for occupational deferment." This list of critical occupations and the definition of each occupation is a part of Selective Service Memorandum 115 and may be seen at any local board.

A claim for deferment for a registrant on the basis of "critical" occupation should be made only after consulting the definition for the occupation (job). Occupations which may apply to processing are:

Accountant	Inspector
Agronomist (field man)	Instructor
Bacteriologist	Machinist
Blacksmith	Refrigerator
Coppersmith	equipment repairman
Chemist	Refrigeration engineer
Electrician	Repairman
Engineer, turbine or diesel	Superintendent
Foreman	Supervisor

If the discontinuance of occupational deferments below 26 years of age fails to produce enough men for the armed forces, it is possible the age limit may be raised. In order that this situation might be dealt with if it arose, the National Cannery Association sent a questionnaire to all cannerys this week asking for an inventory of all key men in four age groups. When the returns are in and tabulated, it will be possible to know just how the industry stands

and what effect future Selective Service policies might have on production.

According to reports, the House Military Affairs Committee has asked the Selective Service to assist in the preparation of legislation needed to get men rejected by the armed services into essential work. The Committee is also recommending to all men between 18 and 26 and now classified 4-F that they seek out and take essential war jobs.

A further recommendation is also in order, namely that all men now classified 4-F (physically unfit) or I-C (returned from armed forces) and who now occupy essential occupations in food processing, seek occupational deferment also. If a law is passed or administrative procedure is established which affects these men, the cannerys will have already established the fact that such men are now in essential or critical occupations. Provision for this additional occupational classification is made in Memorandum 115.

On April 2, National Headquarters of the Selective Service System informed all State Directors, by telegram, of the withdrawal effective immediately of the war unit plan for measuring agricultural activities in connection with the classification and deferment of agricultural registrants. Local boards will continue, however, to apply the provisions of the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act, giving full consideration to each of the requirements in the Tydings Amendment while at the same time bearing in mind the extreme need for young physically fit men in the armed forces.

The provisions of the Tydings Amendment that govern the classification of agricultural registrants are: (1) is the registrant necessary to the agricultural occupation or endeavor; (2) is the registrant regularly engaged in the agricultural occupation or endeavor; (3) is the agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort; and (4) can a replacement for him be obtained?

The telegram to State Directors included the following:

The President in his memorandum pointing out the need for making available to the armed forces young men under the age of 26 years, stated:

"We are well equipped in food and munitions but their production has drawn over heavily on our stock of manpower. Agriculture and industry should release the younger men who are physically qualified for military service. The present situation is so grave that I feel that the time has come to review all occupational deferments with a view to speedily making available the personnel required by the armed forces."